

christopher-david:coombes:
mailing in care of: 211 crest street
soldotna, alaska, zip exempt
without UNITED STATES

coombes Court
at
'federal Court'
at
united States District Court
for the
Eastern District of Washington

FILED IN THE
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

MAY 09 2022

SEAN F. McAVOY, CLERK
DEPUTY
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

i;man,

Tribunal

2:22-cv-00054-SAB

the woman; carrie coombes, the
man; henry rawson, the woman;
victoria minto, the woman; shelly
larson, the man; henry mathis, the
woman; melanie baillie, the woman;
monica flood, also known as monica
brennan, the woman; mary horner,
the woman; charleen groomes, the
man; ricardo covarrubias, the man;
cody lunn, the woman; alecia
tonasket, the woman; arissia ward,
the man; 'hank' rawson, the man;
christopher culp, the woman; cathryn
mallett

wrongdoers

nature of case: claim

Trespass (Private Property)

Order to Void, Purge, and Vacate

(verified)

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christopher-david:coombes]
USA
Page 1a



The coombes court So Orders:

i require all orders by Stanley (A.) Bastian made this day May 9, 2022 to be void, purged, and vacated from my claim;

Stanley (A.) Bastian has admitted that he has no knowledge of a court of record proceeding by common law;

Stanley (A.) Bastian cannot administer the affairs of a court of record by his admitted inability to minister to a court of record;

Tribunal is separate of the magistrate;

all Federal Courts are courts of record proceeding in common law;

(see attachment 1, 2)

i, say here, and will verify in open court, that all herein be true

All Rights Retained, without prejudice, without recourse

Tribunal

*christopher-david [coombes]
May 9, 2022; now-time*

(verified)



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christopher david [coombes]
USA
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Agent for name is secretary of state, Texas

~~CHRISTOPHER-DAVID COOMBES,~~

Plaintiff,

Capitus Diminutio Trespass my case
-VS-

~~CARRIE COOMBES; HENRY RAWSON;
VICTORIA MINTO; SHELLY LARSON;
CATHERINE HALEY; HENRY MATHIS, et al.,~~

Defendants.

Case No. 2:22-CV-054-SAB

CIVIL MINUTES

DATE: MAY 9, 2022

LOCATION: BY VIDEO CONFERENCE

STATUS CONFERENCE HEARING

Chief Judge Stanley A. Bastian

Michelle Fox
Courtroom Deputy

02

Law Clerk

NOT REPORTED
Court Reporter

Christopher-David Coombes

Plaintiff's Counsel

Carl Warring
Pamela DeVet
Patrick McMahon

Defendants' Counsel

☐ Open Court

☐ Chambers

☒ Telecon/Video

Candi Lee, by telephone.

Court addresses Mr. Christopher-David. Candi Lee is not an attorney and should not address the Court.

Plaintiff indicates that this is a Court of record. This is a common law court.

Court does not recognize a common law court. Court will enter an Order. Plaintiff may file an Amended Complaint. All Motions filed to this date will be dismissed as moot.

Christopher-David informs the Court that this must be addressed.

[X] ORDER FORTHCOMING

CONVENED: 10:00 A.M.

ADJOURNED: 10:18 A.M.

TIME: 18 MIN.

ED [X]

(Attachment 1)
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C. Coombes -vs- Coombes, et al
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Status Conference Hearing

May 9, 2022
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Defendants' counsel do not have any additional comments.



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USA

Exhibit 5b

The federal district courts are courts of record

974 [25 C. J.]

FEDERAL COURTS

[§§ 343-347]

[§ 343] 2. **Judges.**⁵⁰ The statute provides for the number and qualifications of judges and requires that every district judge shall reside in the district, or one of the districts, for which he is appointed.⁵¹ During a vacancy in the office of district judge for a district coextensive with a state, no other judge is authorized to sit therein, and all judicial action remains in abeyance until the vacancy is filled, or another judge is designated, pursuant to law, to exercise the judicial functions temporarily.⁵² Provision is made, however, for the designation of another judge in case of a vacancy in the office of judge of a particular district, or disqualification of the judge.⁵³

[§ 344] B. **Character of Courts.**⁵⁴ The federal district courts are courts of record.⁵⁵

[§ 345] C. **Terms and Sessions.**⁵⁶ Acts of a court done at a session held in conformity with a repealed act and before the time appointed under the repealing act which divided the district are void.⁵⁷ A court sitting in one division cannot make an order between terms of court of another division affecting a marshal's acts under an order of sale in admiralty made in the latter division.⁵⁸ Under the statute providing that special terms of any district court may be ordered by the district judge, and that "any business may be transacted at such special term which might be transacted at a regular term," a district court has jurisdiction at a special term to try a defendant on an indictment returned at a previous regular term, and it is not necessary that the order for the special term be incorporated in the record of the case to show such jurisdiction.⁵⁹ The court is open from the beginning of

each session to its end for the return of writs on the criminal side, although it has adjourned as a criminal court.⁶⁰

[§ 346] D. **Rules of Procedure.**⁶¹ The district courts have power to make rules and orders regulating their own practice, provided such rules are not inconsistent with any law of the United States or any rule established by the supreme court with respect to practice in all district courts.⁶² Except as otherwise provided by statute, or by rule of court, the practice in suits of equity and of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction must be according to the principles, rules, and usages which belong to courts of equity and of admiralty, respectively.⁶³

[§ 347] E. **Jurisdiction.**⁶⁴ 1. **In General.** The district courts are now the courts of general original jurisdiction in the federal judiciary system, and they have jurisdiction in all cases falling within the jurisdiction of federal courts,⁶⁵ except in so far as particular cases fall exclusively within the original jurisdiction of the supreme court,⁶⁶ laying out of consideration territorial and other similar statutory courts not vested with the federal judicial power.⁶⁷ Formerly the jurisdiction of the district courts was much more limited, the general original federal jurisdiction being divided between the district and the former circuit courts. Speaking generally the district court had jurisdiction of enumerated classes of cases, mainly, but not exclusively, cases with a governmental aspect,⁶⁸ while the circuit court had jurisdiction of the great mass of litigation in cases of a civil nature between private parties,⁶⁹ where the jurisdiction rested upon the citizenship, or char-

⁵⁰ See also generally *Judges* [25 Cyc. 492].

⁵¹ U. S. Code § 1.

⁵² U. S. v. Murphy, 52 Fed. 293.

⁵³ U. S. Code § 12. See McDowell v. U. S., 138 U. S. 556, 18 SCt 111, 48 L. ed. 271; The Ataska, 35 Fed. 555; National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers v. Butler, 23 Fed. 314.

⁵⁴ Where there are two or more judges for a particular district, and the judge before whom an action or proceeding is to be tried is disqualified, a judge from another district may be designated, although the other judges of the district are not disqualified. In re DeRan, 280 Fed. 732.

⁵⁵ It is only in the event of a vacancy, and not in the absence of the judge, that the statute takes effect. American L. & T. Co. v. East, etc., R. Co., 40 Fed. 122.

⁵⁶ In case of the death of the disabled judge, the appointed judge holds court without further appointment as judge de facto if not de jure. Hall v. U. S., 140 U. S. 112.

⁵⁷ After assuming to his own district, a judge may entertain a motion for a new trial in a case heard in other district. Cheesman v. Hart, 43 Fed. 98.

⁵⁸ Amount in controversy see supra § 5, 79.

⁵⁹ See Columbia Road & Co.

⁶⁰ U. S. Rev. St. § 518; Fullerton v. U. S. Bank, 1 Pet. (U. S.) 804, 7 L. ed. 240; The Planet Venus, 113 Fed. 257.

⁶¹ A district court cannot by rule abolish summary practice in that court, in violation of rules of supreme court for the regulation of federal courts in equity. Story v. Livingston, 13 Pet. (U. S.) 339, 10 L. ed. 555.

⁶² U. S. Rev. St. § 518; Gaines v. Hall, 15 Pet. (U. S.) 9, 10 L. ed. 642 (decided in 1841).

⁶³ Amount in controversy see infra § 255.

⁶⁴ See supra §§ 4-77.

⁶⁵ Original jurisdiction of supreme court see supra §§ 191-195.

⁶⁶ See infra § 254 et seq.

⁶⁷ U. S. Rev. St. § 548.

⁶⁸ The former jurisdiction of the district courts, prior to the abolition of the circuit court by the Judicial Code, included: Jurisdiction of federal crimes and offenses; jurisdiction of suits for penalties and forfeitures incurred under the laws of the United States; jurisdiction of suits at common law by the United States or any officer thereof; jurisdiction of suits for forfeitures for debts to the United States; jurisdiction of actions arising under the postal laws; jurisdiction of all civil cases of admiralty and maritime na-

mony); U. S. v. Block, 24 F. Cas. No. 14,810, 3 Blin. 308 (condemnation proceedings); U. S. v. Inlet, 28 F. Cas. No. 15,441 (aff. 21 U. S. 287, 22 L. ed. 445). (3) An action may be of a civil nature, and thus within the federal jurisdiction, although criminal in form. Illinois v. Illinois Cent. R. Co., 23 Fed. 731 (information in nature of quo warranto). (4) Actions to recover penalties for violation of a statute are not suits of a civil nature. Indiana v. Allgeheiser Oil Co., 25 Fed. 270, 273 ("The contention that the action is civil, and not penal, in its nature, because the statute of the state declares it to be a civil action, is untenable. If congress had intended that the form of the action should determine the right of removal, apt language would have been used to indicate that purpose. The language employed is 'suits of a civil nature.' If the form, rather than the nature, of the action had been intended to determine the right of removal, congress would undoubtedly have used the words 'suits civil in form,' or perhaps the more general expression 'civil suits,' instead of using the language employed. In using the language 'suits of a civil nature' it discloses the intent that the court should look beyond the form to the nature of the case as

(Attachment 2)
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Christopher Davis Caputo
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